

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

GREEN & SHIRLEY,

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure Advertisements, receive Subscriptions, and make Collections for the GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES, at his offices in the following cities:

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Fayette—Andrew J. Herndon.

Huntsville—W. D. Malone, N. B. Costes.

Bloomington—Thomas G. Sharp.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What might be done if men were wise—

What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,

Would they unite,

In love and right,

And cease their scorn of one another!

Oppression's heart might be imbued

With kindling drops of loving-kindness,

And knowledge pour,

From shore to shore,

Light in the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, Warfare, Lies and Wrong,

All Vice and Crime might die together;

And wine and corn

To each man born

Be free as warmth in Summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,

The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,

Might stand erect

In self respect

And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,

And more than this, my suffering brother,—

More than the tongue

E'er said or sung,

If men were wise and loved each other.

CELEBRATION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

HUNTSVILLE, Mo., Oct. 4th, 1848.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Huntsville Division of the Sons of Temperance, to have the enclosed addresses delivered in this place on Thursday, the 28th Sept., the first celebration of the order in this place, published—and believing as we do, that your paper is always open to any and every subject that may prove beneficial to the cause of humanity, we have thought fit to impose upon your generous feelings, so far as to ask permission for the patriotic and noble sentiments inculcated in those addresses, a place in your columns, and to request other journals, favorable to the extension and advancement of this glorious cause of Temperance, to copy the same.—These speeches were delivered by Miss Mary M. Lewis, on behalf of the ladies of Huntsville and vicinity, in presenting a beautiful banner which was made for the order, and by John O. Oxley, on behalf of the Division. We would remark also, that on that occasion, a Bible was presented, and an excellent address read from Mrs. M. M. Watts, and responded to by Mr. E. B. Cone, on behalf of the Division, which we will also send you in the course of a few days for publication.

Our celebration was every thing to be desired. Besides the eloquent and masterly efforts by those who delivered the Flag and Bible, and those who received them on behalf of the Division, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, from Glasgow, George H. Burckhardt and Dr. McLane, of Huntsville Division of the Sons of Temperance, delivered most able and interesting addresses. The cause is prospering finely here, and we hope will continue to prosper, until the Demon, Intemperance, is banished from our land of liberty.

Respectfully,

Your obt. serv'ts

W. R. SAMUEL.

W. M. DAMERON.

F. M. McLEAN.

ADDRESS OF MISS LEWIS.

We deem words inadequate, to express the feelings of interest and estimation, with which the Sons of Temperance are regarded by the philanthropist, the patriot, and moralist; and we hope soon to see thousands of every class, unite heart and hand with this order, in endeavoring to eradicate the monster intemperance, from our free and happy country. It is also incumbent on each individual, who bears the honorable appellation of a Son of Temperance, to

use every means in his power, to obliterate this stain from our moral character as a nation; and where is the friend of humanity that does not exult, when he reflects upon the powerful moral force now abroad, and in active operation, for the suppression of intemperance?

In former times, the ignominy attendant on the vice, was thought a sufficient restraint. Our high-minded forefathers would have been indignant at the bare idea, that their discretion was not a sufficient curb for them. But the tyranny of habit, has thrown such a potent spell over their descendants, that the most solemn obligation can scarcely sustain them.

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ashkelon;" that in almost every town and village, throughout this favored land, on which a beneficent Creator has bestowed so many blessings, temples are seen erected to Bacchus, on whose altars, thousands are self-immolated. The sight of the disconsolate widow and orphan, of these deluded victims we should think, enough to stay the hand of the most slavish devotee. But alas! self-gratification, the tomb of every virtuous resolve, resumes its sway, and he, who was assigned by heaven, the support and protection of his family, frequently becomes the most brutal tyrant. We hope and believe, the humane Sons of Temperance, will assist these unfortunate sufferers when necessary. The thousands, some of them would have squandered had they never joined this Order, besides the personal benefit received, will no doubt stimulate them to the most magnanimous acts of charity and benevolence. The ladies, prompted both by interest and compassion, advocate this cause, and being fully aware of the influence they possess over their chivalrous countrymen, beseech them; "to touch not, taste not, for there is poison in the cup." What can prevent the Sons of Temperance from being immortalized on the pages of history and future generations, celebrating the anniversary of the day on which their beautiful flag was first unfurled to the breeze, an insignia of self-conquest which is the greatest that can be gained?

This Division being emulous of distinction, and wishing to be placed in the first ranks of the Order, considering it advantageous, have erected their flag under the auspices of the ladies, and conferred upon me the inestimable privilege of presenting it to you, as their representative; whom I congratulate, as one of the most zealous supporters of this glorious cause, and as success greatly depends on perseverance, we have no doubt of its ultimate success in this enlightened community.

Reply of Mr. JOHN C. OXLEY, to the Address of Miss Lewis, on receiving the Banner.

With feelings of the most sincere gratification, I receive this token of the interest thus manifested by yourself and the Ladies with you, for the success and prosperity of our Order. This indication of the good will and Philanthropic zeal with which you always engage in every enterprise, which has for its object the alleviation of any of the countless evils that afflict and oppress our race. I have heard with delight the elegant manner in which you have alluded to, and commended our principles and our objects. The able arguments by which you have urged and enforced the necessity of resorting to something more permanent than the flexible and ever vacillating will of single individuals to eradicate an evil that has embittered the disposition and the very existence of so many amiable and virtuous men—that has blighted to gloomy despair, the flattering prospects of so many an innocent family.

We shall accept most cordially kind lady, the assistance you have offered on the part of the ladies, in curbing the growing, the formidable power of Bacchus, who has too long tyrannized over the will and the disposition of individuals and of the community; who has too long ruled with a high hand in every age—in every clime. It is high time that his victims were set free. Long! long! have weeping widows and wailing orphans proclaimed against his sway! Long have heart-broken wives and disconsolate children implored a helping hand to save from ruin, him they loved—in whom all their hopes were centered; and long, too, has the miserable victim of intemperance himself, implored the aid of some benign and potent influence to sustain his weak unstable will against the despotism of a habit that was urging him on to ruin and to woe—that cast a gloom on the prospects of all that were dear. Their prayers have been heard, their supplications have been answered, and now the Sons of Temperance "unfurl their banner to the breeze," and call on all the victims of this great scourge; on all those, who standing on

the brink of ruin, would retrace their steps while yet they can, to fly to the arms of brothers who will willingly take them to their bosoms. We call on each disconsolate wife, whose heart has been rent with anguish, whose fond hopes have been blasted, the flower of whose youth has been wasted away in sorrow and misery, who has beheld with grief, the rapid decay of fortune and the loss of friends; to urge the cause of all her woes, to adopt the ample assistance of brothers who are anxious to save. We call on each fond mother who has with trepidation, watched the wayward habits of a beloved son, who has noticed a disposition to indulge in the convivial amusement of the bowl, to urge him by all the force of eloquence and maternal influence to forsake "the pleasures that leave a sting behind," to forsake the Alcohol; for though its exhilarating effects so excite the mind, that thought chases thought in giddy, mad delight, with the facility that the lightning glides from cloud to cloud, yet how keen the remorse; how dull, languid, how sleepy the stupor that is sure to follow.

You have honored us with this beautiful present, in no common cause. It is one that occupied the genius and the manly feelings of a Howard and an Oldham, in long years of toil and hardships. It is one, the object of which is to elevate our fellow beings, and snatch them from the iron gripe of a monstrous tyrant—to rescue from the thralldom of ages—from the tyranny of Bacchus, the mind of man, that nobler, more elevated principle by the exertion of which he has chained the buoyant vapour which in its agonized efforts for expansion and for freedom, drives the agile bark swiftly onward through the parting wave: by which he has usurped the prerogative of Jupiter—drawn the lightning from heaven—given it a tongue to speak and sent his ideas on its wings to distant regions in the twinkling of an eye: by which he has chased each world through the impurity of space and marked out its course in which it must pass for unnumbered ages to come. Which ambitiously spurns the duller senses of life, the oft trodden paths of science, and soars into space unknown, there to search amid the endless perpetuity of creation, for something that no other has found, no other seen, and reveal more, still more, of the immense, the exhaustless mine of the wealth, the goodness—the greatness of Him who rules on high. It is in a cause to secure from abuse and degradation, this constituent of man which alone raises him above the lower animals—this elevated immortal constituent which forms his privacy with angels, and entitles him to a seat with them in celestial regions of bliss, that you have honored us with this elegant banner, and I hope that no Son of Temperance will hesitate in joining me in a promise to you, and all those ladies who take an interest in our success, that the luster of a star shall not be dimmed, nor shall this silk, spotless as purity itself, of which it is an emblem, be soiled by spot or disgrace or blemish of dishonor, but it shall be nobly, triumphantly borne.

ECONOMY.

It is not economy to keep a cold house.

Modern ways of economizing fuel are so many and cheap, and it costs so little more to make a house tight than it does to leave it open, that cold feet, colds, inflammation of the lungs and twenty other diseases—to say nothing of the discomfort endured—are paid for too high, when their price is a little neglect and want of enterprise in fitting up an abode to prevent them.

It is not economy to half feed sheep, cattle, swine, or horses in winter. The food they consume is the fire that warms them. If they do not have plenty, its place must be supplied by the fat they have laid up on their bodies, in which case they will become poor; and if they have no fat laid up, they must suffer terribly, if not perish.

It is not economy to keep animals shelterless. They consume a sixth more feed, freeze their feet, ears, and noses, suffer greatly, and are less likely to come out healthy in the spring.

All kinds of tools are injured by exposure to the weather. Wagons, wheelbarrows, spades, hoes, ploughs, and every thing else of the kind, should be housed before winter sets in.

THREE FAULTS OF NURSES.—1. To lisp in a baby's style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well. The reverse should be the practice; the voice clearly emphatic, and each syllable distinctly articulated for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins. 3. To direct a child to act a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age. Every age has its peculiar decorousness.

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

Messrs. Editors:—While spending a few days in Fayette, on my way to my new home at this place, I took the opportunity of visiting once more the several departments of Howard High School. Having been long connected with this Institution, you may well suppose that I still feel a deep interest in its future prosperity. As my connection with the school is now entirely dissolved, I can speak with propriety of its character and standing, and hope I may be permitted to do so, without incurring the imputation of speaking from interested motives.

Mr. Lucky, as heretofore, superintends the Institution, and is principal of the female department. In the talent, ability, and qualification of Mr. Lucky as a teacher, I have, as I always have had, the most unlimited confidence. I say this understandingly, having had as good an opportunity of ascertaining his qualifications as any man living.

Mr. Davis occupies my former situation as principal of the male department. Of Mr. Davis, as a teacher, any commendation from me, especially in that community where he is so well known, both as a gentleman and scholar, would be entirely useless. From what I observed during the short call I made in his department, I was confirmed in the opinion which I had before expressed privately, and which I will now express publicly, "that the male department would lose nothing, but rather profit by its exchange of teachers."

The assistant teachers, under the supervision of the principals, are all well qualified for the departments they fill.

The teacher of music and ornamental branches, whom they have lately procured for that department, judging from the testimonials she brings with her from the East, is a lady equal in every respect to her predecessor. To say this of her, you know, is commendation enough.

The whole school and each several department, is under a strict and healthy discipline. This, I conceive to be one of the essentials to its prosperity, and hence, I hope the teachers will guard well this point, and as they value the Institution, they will continue to preserve and maintain over it, a strict, steady, impartial government.

In conclusion I would state, that having for the last few months, made myself acquainted with the condition of the principal schools within the range of my travels, I know of none in the State, of higher claims to merit than Howard High School.

Hitherto, the unfinished state of the buildings, and the want of other facilities, have been disadvantages with which the Institution has had to struggle, but through the liberality and energetic action of the trustees, these disadvantages have been partially overcome. Be this spoken to their praise. Let them continue their generous efforts, until they shall have completed the buildings and provided a suitable apparatus, library, cabinet, &c.; then they will have an Institution, which, by its superiority in every possible advantage, will command respect and patronage over every other in the State.

Yours resp't,

N. SCARRITT.

News and Democrat, please copy.

LIFE IN LONDON.—A letter in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says:

In the vicinity of London there are numerous hotels or houses with ornamental grounds, called "Tea Gardens." These are the resort of "the million."

On a Sunday evening they are frequently very crowded, but there is no vulgarity; all is apparently respectable, under the surveillance of the police.

A whole family, including the old grandfather, and grandmother and the infant grandchild, walk in and after selecting a convenient abode, summon the waiter and call for a pot of stout, and a pot of sixpenny and pipes for the men. These are brought with several tumblers. The lady whose husband pays the score assumes the duties of hostess. She pours into each tumbler a portion of the ale and stout which makes it "half and half." Now and then you will hear an order for a pint of stout "with the chill taken off." The waiter brings the mug of porter and a small measure of gin, which, mixed together, "takes the chill off."

On these occasions I have seen no drunkenness; they converse harmlessly together,—at first, about their family affairs and subsequently upon politics—and make a tolerably free use of the terms "my lord John" and "Bobby Peel." The baby crows or cries, just as it happens, and mother says, "blessed little angel, does it want a little drop," and applies "the taps" of the glass to the child's lips.

Now and then a rascal or two gets into the garden. One of the maids is called to another party, before she receives payment from a previous one and while in the act of drawing a cork from a very effervescent bottle of ginger beer, she spies them endeavoring to effect their escape, and cries out to a waiter, "run Thomas, there's two pints of stout and a brandy and water, getting over the fence without settling."

"Business before pleasure," as the deacon said when he put off going to church to flog his wife.

EXTRA PAY TO VOLUNTEERS.

Maj. WALKER, Paymaster of this Department, has received instructions to pay as rapidly as possible, the Extra Pay due to the Volunteers in Col. Doniphan's regiment of Cavalry, those commanded by Maj. Clark, and the company of Iowa Dragoons. For this purpose, a transcript of the rolls of the several commands has been forwarded to him and he is authorized to assign Paymasters to this duty, who will at once proceed to make payments in the several counties from which the companies may have been drawn.

For the convenience of those who may be interested, we attach the following forms, to be used by those who cannot attend in person to receive their pay:

PROOF OF HEIRSHIP.

State of _____, County of _____, Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, personally came _____, and _____, two credible witnesses, who being duly sworn according to law, say on oath that _____, _____, deceased, a late _____ of Company _____, who was actually engaged in the service of the United States in the war with Mexico; and that the said deceased left no _____, and that the claimant aforesaid _____ of lawful age—and deponents further make oath that they are disinterested.

Sworn and subscribed before me this day of _____, 1848.

Justice of the Peace.

I hereby certify, that _____, Esq., before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was, at the time of so doing, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, as clerk of the Court of said county, this day of _____, 1848.

State of _____, County of _____, Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, personally came _____, and _____, two credible witnesses, who being duly sworn according to law, say on oath, that _____, who now claims "three months extra pay" as a _____, in company _____, under an act of Congress approved July 19th, 1838, is the identical _____ who served in said company _____, and that he was honorably discharged, and they further state, that they are disinterested.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this day of _____, 1848.

Justice of the Peace.

I hereby certify, that _____, Esq., before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was, at the time of so doing, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, as clerk of the Court of said county, this day of _____, 1848.

State of _____, County of _____, Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, personally came _____, and _____, two credible witnesses, who being duly sworn according to law, say on oath, that _____, who now claims "three months extra pay" as a _____, in company _____, under an act of Congress approved July 19th, 1838, is the identical _____ who served in said company _____, and that he was honorably discharged, and they further state, that they are disinterested.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this day of _____, 1848.

Justice of the Peace.

I hereby certify, that _____, Esq., before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was, at the time of so doing, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, as clerk of the Court of said county, this day of _____, 1848.

State of _____, County of _____, To whom it may Concern, Be it Known, That do by these presents constitute and appoint _____ true and lawful attorney for _____ in name to receive and receipt for "Three Months' Extra Pay," due and payable to _____ from the United States, as a _____ in Company _____, Volunteers, for military service in the war with Mexico, under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved 19th July, 1848, hereby ratifying and confirming the acts of said attorney in the premises, in as full and ample manner as _____ could do were personally present and acting for.

In testimony whereof, have hereunto set my hand and affixed seal, this day of _____, 1848.

In presence of _____, Justice of the Peace, [L. S.]

State of _____, County of _____, I hereby certify, that _____, Esq., who subscribed the foregoing power of attorney officially as a witness, was, at the time of so doing, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office as clerk of the court of said county, this day of _____, 1848.

TO DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.

I will be present at the times and places designated below, to pay Missouri discharged volunteers, embraced in the following list, their allowance of "three months extra pay":

At Warsaw, Benton County, Friday, October 13th, to pay company E, Captain John Holloway, 2d Regiment.

At Bolivar, Polk county, Monday, October 16th, to pay company H, Capt. Benj. F. Robinson, 2d Regiment.

At Marshall, Saline county, Monday, 30th October, to pay company D, Captain J. W. Reed, 1st Regiment.

At Lexington, Lafayette county, Wednesday, November 1st, to pay company B, Captain W. P. Walton, 1st Regiment.

At Independence, Jackson county, Friday, Nov. 3d, to pay company A, Captain D. Waldo, 1st Regiment.

At Platte City, Platte county, Monday, November 6th, to pay company B, Captain Wm. S. Murphy, Mo. Infantry, and company C, Captain Jesse Morin, 2d Regiment.

At Liberty, Clay county, Wednesday, November 8th, to pay company C, Captain O. P. Moss, 1st Regiment.

At Richmond, Ray county, Friday, November 10th, to pay company G, Captain Israel H. Headly, 2d Regiment.

At Carrollton, Carroll county, Monday, November 13th, to pay company K, Captain R. E. Williams, 2d Regiment.

At Chillicothe, Livingston county, Wednesday, November 15th, to pay company L, Captain W. G. Slack, 2d Regiment.

At Linneus, Linn county, Friday, November 17th, to pay company N, Captain Thomas Barbee, 2d Regiment.

At Keytesville, Chariton county, Monday, Nov. 20th, to pay company M, Captain Wm. C. Holley, 2d Regiment.

At Huntsville, Randolph county, Wednesday, November 22d, to pay company O, Captain Hancock Jackson, 2d Regiment.

At Paris, Monroe county, Friday, Nov. 24th, to pay company A, Captain N. B. Giddings, 2d Regiment.

At Fayette, Howard county, Monday, Nov. 27th, to pay company G, Captain C. Jackson, 1st Regiment.

At Columbia, Boone county, Wednesday, Nov. 29th, to pay company D, Captain S. H. McMillan, 2d Regiment.

At Palmyra, Marion county, Monday, December 4th, to pay company I, Captain Anson Smith, 2d Regiment.

WM. SINGER,

Paymaster U. S. A.

MADAM'S REASONS FOR "NOT IS."—It is not always to be supposed, when you are refused admittance to a lady's door, that she is pre-occupied with an uninterrupted *tete-a-tete*. It is enough that she has the *migraine*, or an "attack of neuralgia," (whatever that is,) or greatest and most impregnable of reasons, that her toilette is not yet made.

The prettiest women on the globe, (believe you this!) do not like to be taken by surprise. They forgive any thing sooner than an invasion of their presence during the mysteries of that complex exercise of arts and sciences by which their beauty is daily heightened. The most confidential male friend, the most precious lover, the husband of years, are alike secretly unwelcome, till Madame has completed at least the unconfessed embraces of her loveliness.

And—considering what pains even pretty women feel obliged to take—judge what must be done by those to whom nature has refused beauty, and who, to supply the deficiency, have inevitable recourse to the inventions of modern chemistry—their dressing-rooms being museums of curious aids and remedies, cosmetics, dyes, essences, powders, pomatums and plumptitudinizers.

One of the most charming women of Paris not long since happened to receive one of these untimely calls, when her confidential maid, by some chance, was out upon an errand. Never suspecting at her door to be a gentleman whose attentions had of late somewhat pleased her, she herself answered the bell. But Madame was one of those many who never show themselves to the world till Heaven's original work upon them is entirely redone—re-painted, re-perfumed, re-rounded and elaborated.

"Ma—dame!" stammered the unexpected comer, as the door opened and the apparition of the face, *au naturel*, was revealed to his half-recognizing vision.

"Madame is not in!" said she with the greatest coolness, suddenly shutting the door upon farther parley, and leaving the intruder to retire upon his suspicions.

The difference was so great between the lady done and undone, however, that he departed speculating on the gradual resemblance which even an old dressing maid may acquire to her young mistress, and convinced that Madame *was not in*—a simple fact which the lady herself assured him of, that same evening, with infinite regret that it should have so happened!—*Home Journal*.

The longest day in Great Britain is 17 hours and 2 minutes. In the United States it is only 14 hours and 30 minutes. The shortest day in Great Britain is 7 hours and 20 minutes, in the United States it is 9 hours and 10 minutes.

A HINT.—"Does your arm pain you much sir?" asked a young lady of a gentleman who had seated himself near her in a mixed assembly, and thrown his arm across the back of her chair and slightly touched her neck.

"No, miss, it does not: but why do you ask?"

"I noticed it was considerably out of place, sir," replied she, "that's all." The arm was removed.